



NETCLAC23

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY



—we who care—

STATE DIRECTORS OF FIRE SERVICE TRAINING VALENTINE CONFERENCE

FEBRUARY 15-17, 1980



SUPPORT SERVICE RENDERED BY ISFSI

STATE DIRECTORS OF FIRE SERVICE TRAINING

VALENTINE CONFERENCE

EMMITSBURG, MD.

FEBRUARY 15 to 17, 1980

An exchange of ideas, information and recommendations for working together between the State Directors of Fire Service Training, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy.

This report is a support service provided by the International Society of Fire Service Instructors for the State Directors of Fire Service Training.

STATE DIRECTORS OF FIRE SERVICE TRAINING VALENTINE CONFERENCE

State Directors of Fire Service Training from throughout America journeyed to the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland, on Thursday, August 14, 1980, for an intensive three day conference. The meeting provided an open forum and interface with the leadership and staff of the United States Fire Administration and allowed the State Directors to discuss items of concern in the daily performance of their duties.

The idea of a meeting first originated at the State Directors Section meeting at the 1979 Fall Conference of the International Society of Fire Service Instructors in Denver, Colorado. Those in Denver felt the State Directors needed a meeting separate and distinct from any other conference. They voted to proceed with this special meeting in the month of February in Dallas, Texas. It was also suggested that we seek financial support from the United States Fire Administration for the conduct of this meeting realizing that if this support was forthcoming, the meeting would probably be held at the National Fire Academy. If Federal assistance was not available, the State Directors desired to meet in Dallas, Texas. The location was more central and would have made the cost more reasonable for the many who would attend at their own personal expense.

Contact was made with Gordon Vickery, Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, who decided to fund the meeting. As a result, the agenda was mutually developed to cover items of importance and concern to both the United States Fire Administration and the National Fire Academy. Support service in the form of staff and material development was provided by the International Society of Fire Service Instructors. The Fire Administration provided directly to the State Directors travel and per diem expenses.

Upon arriving at the various airports in the Greater Washington Area, the State Directors were transported to the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg by the Academy's vans and the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute. Housing was provided in the Academy's dormitories and all meals were provided on campus. All State Directors were overly impressed with the beautiful campus.

The meeting opened at 8:00 p.m. on Thursday, following dinner. Gordon Vickery in opening the conference commented that since becoming Administrator of the United States Fire Administration, he has been listening to all interest groups. The United States Fire Administration has met with the Executive Boards of many organizations and will be meeting with others. Of all the groups, the State Directors' is the most important in terms of training and education throughout America.

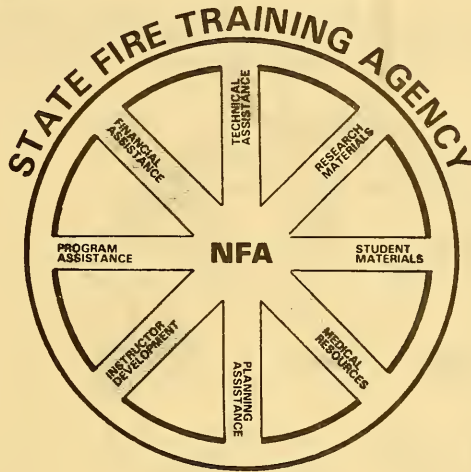
Academy's Superintendent, B. J. Thompson, extended his greetings to the attendees and welcomed all to the National Fire Academy. He indicated it is unbelievable to him that this facility is open and functioning in such a short period of time. He further indicated it might not seem like such a short time to those who have fought long and hard over the years to make the National Fire Academy become a reality.

Lou Amabili, President of the International Society of Fire Service Instructors and Director of Delaware, played an important role in arranging this meeting. In his opening remarks, Lou expressed a desire that all in attendance would be both candid and objective during the three day meeting. There are no hidden agendas and what we need is a lot of open dialogue. This is a golden opportunity to talk about a lot of things which have been bugging us in the past few years, said Lou.

Continuing, Amabili described the National Fire Academy as the hub of a training and educational system. Look at it as a wheel which has fifty spokes. The National Fire Academy is the hub and each State represents a spoke.

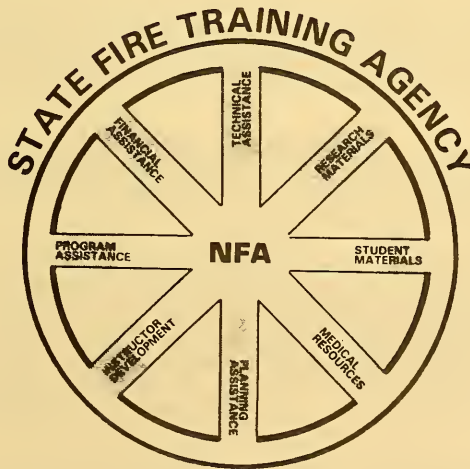


The biggest problem is that not all spokes are equal and the National Fire Academy must treat each State differently. One State for example (see figure A) may be strong in financial resources, average in several areas and weak in student materials or program assistance.



A

On the other hand, another State (see figure B) may be strong in both planning and technical assistance and average or weak in other areas. Thus a different emphasis would need to be placed on the assistance provided that State.



B

Still, different assistance may need to be provided another State (see figure C) that is exceptionally strong in program assistance but weak in research materials and instructor development.



C

In other words, while the National Fire Academy is the hub of the wheel, all spokes do not meet the wheel evenly. Emphasis must be placed on filling the individual needs of each State. This can be done in part by the National Fire Academy but must also be done by State Directors helping each other.

The opening session on Friday, February 15, 1980, was opened by Gordon Vickery who introduced the International Society of Fire Service Instructors' President, Lou Amabili and the State Directors' Chairman, Ed Bent, for remarks.

Gordon then introduced Deputy Administrator, Joe Moreland, Associate Administrator, Phil Schaenman of the National Fire Data Center, and Laura Buchbinder representing Richard Strother, Associate Administrator of the Office of Planning and Education. Each provided a brief overview of the functions and responsibilities of their office. Tom Casey, Deputy Director of FEMA for Disaster Response and Recovery, was also called upon for an overview of FEMA's responsibility in this area.

Following a break, attention was focused on the National Fire Academy. The Academy's Superintendent, B. J. Thompson, introduced each of the Deputy Superintendents, namely William Seifried, Edward M. Wall and Paul Watson, who provided a detailed explanation of their function.

Superintendent Thompson then gave a presentation on the Organization, Philosophy and Concepts of the National Fire Academy. He was quick to point out that very little is cast in concrete and much could be formulated to fulfill the needs of State Training Programs. Superintendent Thompson also gave the attendees the first public look at a proposed total curriculum concept for the National Fire Academy. This presentation lasted approximately one hour and set the stage for the deliberations to be carried out by the State Directors.

Following lunch, everyone went back to a general assembly for a briefing on the workshop process. The process used was the 'nominal group process' whereby specific topics were to be discussed three times by three different groups, each refining the work produced by the preceding group. Following the briefing and assignment to workgroups by Ed McCormack, International Society of Fire Service Instructors' Secretary, the real action began.

The topics assigned and discussed are as follows:

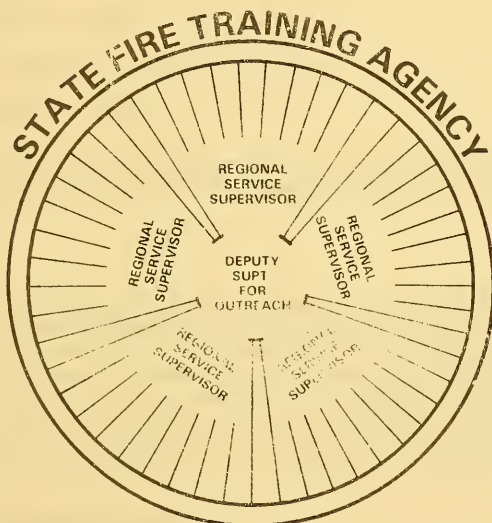
1. WHAT TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP SHOULD BE FOSTERED BETWEEN THE STATE LEVEL FIRE AGENCIES AND THE U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION?
2. WHAT IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE INTERFACE SHOULD THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY AND STATE LEVEL TRAINING PROGRAMS HAVE ON EACH OTHER?
3. HOW CAN THE DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY OF TRAINING PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES BE IMPROVED?
4. HOW CAN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY, STATE, METROPOLITAN AND LOCAL TRAINING AGENCIES BE ENHANCED?
5. WHAT TYPE OF EVALUATION SYSTEMS SHOULD BE PROVIDED ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS?
6. WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY, STATE AND LOCAL TRAINING AGENCIES IN PROVIDING EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TRAINING?
7. WHAT SHOULD BE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE DIRECTORS/STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THE STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS/CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING AND EDUCATION?

The workshop process continued until late Saturday night. Summary statements for each of the topics as refined by the third workgroup to discuss the topic were prepared and presented to Superintendent Thompson. He and his staff pondered over these comments to the early hours of the morning and in preparation for Sunday's general session.

At the Sunday morning general assembly, Superintendent Thompson responded to each of the concerns and possible solutions developed by the workgroups. Of

major interest to all was the entire Outreach Program. While some were concerned with who would be the outreach coordinators, others were concerned with where they would be physically located. There was a mixed reaction as to whether the regional person should actually be located in the region or at the National Fire Academy. Others were concerned with whether 'outreach' would be done by the National Fire Academy itself or by States on behalf of the National Fire Academy.

While solutions or agreements were not finalized, Superintendent Thompson advanced an idea whereby each of the five outreach people would be located at the National Fire Academy but responsible for about two regions or ten States. This is best reflected by the following illustration:



Each and every problem and possible solution was thoroughly discussed during the final general session. It would be impossible to report all of the discussions in a totally objective manner. Each attendee heard the discussions and can interpret what was said as heard by them personally.

In closing the session, Superintendent Thompson did suggest additional and more frequent meetings. In fact, the idea of quarterly meetings in each region followed by one general State Directors' meeting each year was advanced by him.

All in all, it was an excellent session. It was indeed refreshing to have an open and objective interface with the National Fire Academy.

Following are the summary statements for each of the topics discussed by the State Directors:

WHAT TYPE OF RELATIONSHIP SHOULD BE FOSTERED
BETWEEN THE STATE LEVEL FIRE AGENCIES AND
THE U. S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION?

Discussion Points

- o State Focal Point
- o State Fire Commissions
- o Public Education
- o Research
- o Data
- o National Fire Academy
- o Federal Fire Academy
- o Federal Emergency Management Agency
- o Other Federal Agencies

Because of the complexities of the new Federal Emergency Management Agency which is the parent agency of the USFA it was felt this topic should be discussed in two sections.

Introduction

With the transition of the national fire focus from the Department of Commerce to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the selection and presence of a new Superintendent and opening of the National Fire Academy occurring less than one month ago, it seems appropriate that the State Directors of Fire Service Training assembled at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland from February 15 to 17, 1980 make the following observations and suggestions for the maintenance and enhancement of a long-term relationship between the State Fire Service Training Agency and the national fire focus.

Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has an important role in the overall protection of life and property within this nation. Its ability to respond rapidly to unexpected natural and man-made disaster incidents will be directly proportionate to its linkage with the American Fire Service.

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency is a national agency with regional representatives and local response capability, its utilization is relatively infrequent at the local level. Thus, the degree of preparedness to which local civil defense response is maintained is frequently inadequate to cope with the varied and complex situations which require Federal Emergency Management Agency mobilization.

Conversely, the Fire Service is noted for its ability to rapidly mobilize the necessary human and physical resources to effectively control or stabilize emergency situations. While the frequency of providing these services varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction across the nation, its proven ability to maintain and mobilize adequately trained personnel to cope with these situations on a day-to-day basis supports our request that the Fire Service retain its identity with any Federal Emergency Management Agency structure at the national, regional, state, county or local level. To further enhance the relationship of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to the Fire Service, the following is recommended:

1. That the Federal Emergency Management Agency develop and circulate for response and reaction the preconceived linkage of each of the Federal Emergency Management Agency components to each of the agencies providing emergency response service at the state, county and local level as well as within industry.
2. That the Federal Emergency Management Agency identify its role as either active or passive in the delivery of Fire Service training.
3. That the Federal Emergency Management Agency immediately identify the intended utilization and functions of the USFA field representative who will be assigned as the liaison to the Fire Service. Responsibilities and relationships in both emergency and non-emergency situations should be clearly defined.
4. The Federal Emergency Management Agency should communicate to all of its agencies the existing relationship of the operational Fire Service with national and state fire service training agencies.
5. The costly duplication of effort in the area of fire and related training between Civil Defense training agencies and State Fire training programs should be eliminated. An ad hoc committee of State Directors of Fire Service Training and State Civil Defense Directors should be assembled at Federal Emergency Management Agency expense to develop a mutually acceptable policy on fire and related training matters.
6. The USFA should be the lead agency in handling any of the Federal Emergency Management Agency responsibilities which interface with the Fire Service.
7. To enhance the overall relationship of the Federal Emergency Management Agency with State Fire training agencies, it is suggested that at Federal Emergency Management Agency expense the State Fire Service Training agency be included in the existing and future communication network of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

United States Fire Administration

The State Directors of Fire Service Training actively supported the creation of the United States Fire Administration. The USFA was envisioned as a national focus that would coordinate the efforts of all federal agencies in dealing with the Fire Training Service. It was further envisioned as the agency which would provide technical and financial support for fire prevention and control efforts at the state and local level. Since the Agency has been under the direction of Administrator Gordon Vickery, it has been more sensitive to the needs of the American Fire Service and the training and education effort, and is now moving toward fulfilling the intent and spirit of the enabling legislation.

State Fire Service Training agencies frequently encounter problems and face obstacles which limit their ability to carry out their mandated function. This problem is further compounded when federal agencies circumvent the State Fire Service Training effort and provide service to a select group of end users rather than increase the State Fire Service Training agencies' ability to move evenly and adequately toward providing the required service.

In a sincere effort to solidify the linkage between the State Fire Service Training agency and the USFA, the following are offered:

1. Federal agencies in general need to be made aware of the role and function of state and local fire service training agencies.
2. Federal agencies should solidify their efforts to eliminate the overlapping of fire program efforts and duplication of delivery services.
3. The USFA should identify all federal agencies having an impact on State Fire Service Training.
4. The USFA should coordinate the Federal hazardous material training effort including the development and distribution of training program materials.
5. The need for an identified State Fire Service Training contact to interface with the USFA is absolutely essential. Previous efforts to identify the State contact were not successful. In many instances, the identified State contact was completely circumvented in lieu of direct contact with other agencies, organizations or departments. While the solution to this problem is complex, it must be resolved if we are to eliminate jurisdiction conflicts and proceed with the task of providing total fire prevention and control.

The process suggested for identifying the State Fire Service Training contact should include:

- A. If the laws of a respective state mandate a State Fire Training contact, the USFA should officially recognize and interact with said State Fire Training contact.

- B. If an existing Fire Service Training agency is recognized within the State for its delivery capability in lieu of any state mandate, the USFA should recognize said agency as the State Fire Training contact.
 - C. In lieu of an identified state contact, the USFA should meet with representatives of all fire service training organizations in a state and assist them in identifying a state contact.
- 6. The United States Fire Administration's initiatives should not conflict or compete with those of State Fire Training agencies. United States Fire Administration efforts in fire related training and education should be undertaken on a cooperative federal/state basis and in accordance with the state's plans for fire training and education.
 - 7. It appears that representatives of the United States Fire Administration do not have a thorough understanding of how State Fire Service Training programs operate. An increased knowledge of the purpose and objective of State Fire Training Service programs would greatly enhance the coordination of the United States Fire Administration effort. Site visitations to State Fire Service Training agencies would assist in the development of the United States Fire Administration staff.
 - 8. The United States Fire Administration could enhance its relationship with State Fire Service Training programs by increased financial assistance and technical support. Assistance in the development and support of the State Fire Service Training programs will have a far greater impact than direct contact with the end user by the United States Fire Administration. Financial assistance could be in the form of block grants and stipend programs for attendance at state level programs. Technical support can be in the form of instructor and personnel development, requested Outreach assistance and the increased availability of software.
 - 9. At the state level, we see a lack of coordination between the three divisions of the United States Fire Administration. It is difficult to determine if this exists because of a desire on the part of the respective managers to rapidly accomplish the goals of PL 93498 or because of competition for funding and recognition. In any event, this lack of coordination is causing confusion and controversy at the state level. It is recommended that an organizational chart specifying the functions and responsibilities of all three divisions of the United States Fire Administration be developed and widely distributed to the State Fire Service Training agencies.
 - 10. State Fire Service Training agencies spend considerable time and money in trying to locate personnel within the USFA/NFA responsible for a specific function. This hide and seek process should be eliminated. The publication of a personnel directory, in conjunction with the organizational chart, giving locations, telephone numbers and areas of responsibility should be a top priority. Said directory should be distributed to all State Fire Service Training agencies. Updates should be distributed as necessary to keep the directory current.

11. The United States is becoming a multi-lingual country. Thus, communication barriers exist in areas of training, data collection, public education, public service announcements and research. Efforts should be made by the United States Fire Administration to convert these materials to the required languages. Funding should be sought for the development of multi-lingual education programs.
12. The existing information delivery mechanism of the United States Fire Administration must be refined to provide for the timely receipt of information by State Fire Service Training agencies and others.
13. The United States Fire Administration should be the federal focal point through which state and local Fire Service Training agencies can obtain fire related research information.
14. The United States Fire Administration should request an increased budget allocation for fire safety education for the public.

Topic 1

WHAT IMMEDIATE AND LONG-RANGE INTERFACE SHOULD THE
NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY AND STATE LEVEL TRAINING
PROGRAMS HAVE ON EACH OTHER?

Discussion Points

- o What policies should be established to enable the Academy to realistically reach the goal of enriching rather than usurping state and local training programs?
- o It has been identified that in some areas adequate hands-on training is not being provided. To what degree should the Academy provide hands-on training in its Outreach program?
- o Identify the four most critical areas of need nationally in fire service training and education.

Recommendations

1. Immediate

- A. USFA/NFA should circulate current and/or proposed directives to the State Director for comment.
- B. The NFA should recognize the State Fire Training Agency which is mandated with a state or which has been identified in the state's organizational design. If neither of the above exist, the NFA should use the mechanism or contact currently being recognized by ISFSI.

2. Long Range

- A. The NFA should sponsor annual meetings with the State Directors of Fire Service Training to provide for an open exchange of ideas and information.
- B. Continue the APAP grant program to assist all states to develop a state delivery system which identifies state and local roles and responsibilities.
- C. The NFA should utilize the delivery systems identified in each state's organizational design and five-year Teaching and Education Plan for the delivery of its Outreach programs.
- D. State and local entities, in cooperation with the NFA, should develop structured career development curricula following NFPA professional development standards.

3. National Fire Academy Outreach Program

- A. The State Directors of Fire Service Training support the proposed program of the NFA as explained by B. J. Thompson, Academy Superintendent as follows:

- 1. There would be one Deputy Superintendent for Outreach.
- 2. Under the Deputy Superintendent for Outreach would be five individuals assigned as regional service representatives. These individuals would have duty stations at the NFA in Emmitsburg, but spend upward to 50% of their time traveling in the region.

(Note) It was strongly suggested by the State Directors that these individuals spend the first 60 days in their region becoming totally familiar with how State Fire Training programs operate.

- 3. Each of the five regional service representatives would be assigned to cover two regions each.
- 4. Each State Director of Fire Service Training would be officially recognized by the NFA as the State Liaison for the NFA in his/her respective state.
- 5. Functions of the NFA regional service representative would in general include:
 - a. communicating directly with the NFA State Director Liaison
 - b. communicating with and assisting the Chiefs of metropolitan fire departments and developing an awareness of services available at the state level

- c. working with State Fire Service Training in the development of both state and regional educational needs assessments
- d. examining a more functional use of the Academy Planning Assistance Program and a better distribution of funds by region
- e. assisting in legislative support of State Fire Training program efforts
- f. coordinating the sharing of resources within the region
- g. providing instructional assistance when requested
- h. developing a regional newsletter
- i. supplying input to the development of incentive programs for the NFA
- j. providing resources such as technical personnel, instructors and curriculum materials on request
- k. providing feedback and policy guidance
- l. holding quarterly regional meetings of the State Directors of Fire Service Training at least three times a year with the fourth meeting being a national meeting of all State Directors of Fire Service Training

4. Hands-on Training

It was a general consensus that the NFA should not be involved in hands-on training. Regional service supervisors should be knowledgeable of basic training programs and be capable of assisting states in locating program materials not readily available within their jurisdiction.

Topic 2

HOW CAN THE DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY OF TRAINING PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES BE IMPROVED?

Discussion Points

- o The Academy desires participation by the State Training Directors in the design of its Outreach program. In what ways can this be accomplished?
- o The cost of media is a major problem for the Academy in providing complete handoff packages through its Outreach program. Identify proposed solutions to this problem.

- o What mechanism can be used to continually update the National Fire Academy on emerging training and education needs at the state level?

Recommendations

1. NFA should design an Outreach assistance program with the aid of the states and then assist in the delivery by:
 - A. delivering all USFA Outreach programs through the State Fire Training agencies
 - B. soliciting curriculum needs from states
 - C. developing a model delivery system
 - D. meeting regionally with states for planning
 - E. bringing state people together periodically to assist in planning
 - F. providing financial/technical assistance to implement state teaching and education plans where needed and requested
2. While the cost of media is a major problem for the Academy in providing complete handoff packages through its Outreach program it is an important and necessary part of the program and should be continued. Distribution should be done in the following manner:
 - A. two (2) copies to the State Fire Training Agency
 - B. NFA to provide additional copies of training packages at cost with additional copies based on a utilization needs justification
 - C. NFA to notify State Fire Marshal and metropolitan departments that training packages are available through State Fire Training Agency
 - D. State Fire Training Agency will notify all other fire departments of availability of training packages
 - E. NFA to provide student workbooks at no cost for NFA courses delivered by the State Fire Training Agency
3. Mechanisms that can be used to continually update the NFA on emergency training and education needs at the State level are:
 - A. survey state and local programs periodically
 - B. utilize resource exchange

- C. plan and hold regional/national meetings
 - D. develop incentive program for new ideas and programs
4. The USFA has the potential of 50 "reps" by using the State Directors of Fire Service Training.
 5. Develop a system of program/course notification by:
 - A. mass mailing through State Fire Training Agency mailing list
 - B. notification of NFA programs at least six months in advance
 - C. coordination of all notifications of federal fire related programs by the USFA
 - D. allocation of seats for all on-campus courses by state

Topic 3

HOW CAN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY, STATE, METROPOLITAN AND LOCAL TRAINING AGENCIES BE ENHANCED?

- o How should the training programs of the Academy, state, local and metropolitan systems be coordinated?
- o The majority of the students in the first course offerings came from but a few states. How can the Academy achieve equitable national geographic representation?
- o A more sensitive and accurate mechanism is needed for communicating the educational and training needs of the state and local training networks to the Academy. How should this communications link be designed?

Recommendations

1. State programs should be an integral part of the NFA delivery system.
2. NFA should consider state and local expertise in technical areas before contracting with outside consulting firms for curriculum development.

State Organizational Design and Delivery

1. Two-way communication on training programs should come through State Directors or designated State Fire Training offices for distribution and also go directly to metropolitan fire departments.
2. State programs should be an integral part of the NFA delivery system.

3. NFA must recognize and understand the individual state's organizational design and delivery system, including legislation, key actors and political impact.

Resource Exchange

1. Develop NFA Educational Resource Center.
2. NFA should provide NFA course curriculum packages (complete with visuals, student material, instructor guides, evaluation instruments, etc.) to State Training programs, including proper financial funding.

Those in attendance at the State Valentine Conference had a concern for qualifications and responsibilities of regional person (rep).

1. Require minimum of seven years fire service experience.
2. Interface with states on "role of office" within FEMA .

NFA must establish policies based on input provided by group interaction such as "Stonebridge" and State Directors "Valentine" Conference.

Topic 4

WHAT TYPE OF EVALUATION SYSTEMS SHOULD BE PROVIDED
ON A NATIONWIDE BASIS?

Discussion Points

- o What type of evaluation criteria should be used by State Training programs?
- o How can a nationwide recognition of student achievement in professional development be accomplished?

Problem #1

What are we going to evaluate?

Solutions:

1. Evaluate NFA/State/Local Programs Course
 - Objectives
 - Content
2. Evaluate Delivery System
 - a. Instructors
 - b. Facilities
 - c. Equipment
 - d. Software
 - e. Does it meet the needs?

3. Evaluate fire personnel performance against the established and adopted standard (NFPA 1000 Series) as a minimum.

Problem #2

Who is going to do the evaluation?

Solution:

1. Legal state certifying agency
(i.e. commission or council)
2. State/local "in house" continuing evaluation
3. National Fire Academy by invitation only

Problem #3

What type of evaluation criteria should be used?

Solution:

The evaluation of NFA state and local Fire Service programs/courses should be evaluated against the minimum National Professional Qualifications Standards as adopted through the NFPA consensus standards systems as a minimum.

Problem #4

How can nationwide recognition of student achievement in professional development be accomplished?

Solution:

1. By use of the National Professional Qualifications System
2. Records to be maintained by state certifying agency

Topic 5

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY,
STATE AND LOCAL TRAINING AGENCIES IN PROVIDING
EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE TRAINING?

Discussion Points

- o First Aid Training
- o CPR
- o First Responder
- o EMT
- o EMT/A

- o Paramedic
- o Advanced Coronary Care
- o National Standards
- o State Standards

Recommendations

1. There are no National Minimum Professional Qualifications with performance objectives for E.M.S. personnel.
2. Joint Council should mandate development of E.M.S. personnel standards for first responders, E.M.T. and definitive care paramedics.

Policy Statement

The role of the NFA is to provide managerial training programs and technical assistance. State and local agencies to provide training. Joint Council to provide national standards. State to use national standard as guideline for performance objectives and certification.

Concern #1

1. Problems may develop if the USFA enters the E.M.S. field other than management training for E.M.S. systems.

Solutions:

1. NFA should offer course(s) in E.M.S. management in fire departments.
2. NFA should not train E.M.T.'s or Paramedics.
3. Expand fire department management course to include E.M.S.
4. USFA should continue resource exchange bulletin on E.M.S. training and programs.

Concern #2

2. E.M.S. personnel retention is a problem due to continued change in training requirements and other factors.

Solutions:

1. Address this issue and solutions in management of E.M.S. courses.

Concern #3

3. Lack of federal coordination of agencies. Lack of fire service representation at federal level.

Solutions:

1. USFA assume active role as coordinator of federal agencies: D.O.T., H.E.W., Department of Education, National Academy of Sciences, F.E.M.A., etc.
2. USFA provide information and technical assistance to fire departments about sources of funding for E.M.S.
3. Coordination with National Registry of E.M.T. and American Medical Association, American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons, American Red Cross and American Heart Association.
4. Determine and utilize national studies and surveys conducted previously and make it available.

Concern #4

4. Management training is not available to local jurisdiction to assist in the integration of E.M.S. into fire department.

Solutions:

1. NFA curriculum:
 - a. Managing E.M.S. in fire department
 - b. Planning for an E.M.S. system integrated into Master Planning
 - c. Utilizing public education methods for C.P.R. community training
2. USFA should develop model for E.M.S. system in fire department.
3. Develop evaluation system of Emergency Medical Management Training programs and delivery.
4. USFA/NFA provide technical assistance to local fire department to implement E.M.S. systems.

Topic 6

WHAT SHOULD BE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE DIRECTORS/STATE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND THE STATE CIVIL DEFENSE DIRECTORS/CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE TRAINING AND EDUCATION?

Discussion Points

- o Actual Basic Fire Training
- o Auxiliary or Civil Defense Department or Crews
- o Reserve Training

- o Natural Disaster Training
- o Hazardous Materials Incidents
- o Nuclear Incidents

Recommendations

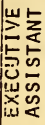
1. FEMA with input from the USFA should define clear and concise guidelines for the role of the USFA and the role of plans and preparedness as they relate to the fire problem on the federal, state, and local level.
2. The State Training and Education delivery system should be an integral part of the plans and preparedness emergency operations fire staff and should provide all fire related training for the plans and preparedness system.
3. Plans and preparedness funds allocated for the training of emergency services personnel in fire related disciplines should be channeled to the State Fire Teaching and Education delivery system to provide instruction based on approved and established training and education standards.

A follow up meeting of the National Fire Academy and State Directors was held during the annual State Directors' meeting in Memphis, on Monday, March 24, 1980. Accompanying Superintendent Thompson to the meeting were newly appointed Deputy Superintendent for Outreach, James Casey, Deputy Superintendent for Resident Programs, Ed Wall, and Administrative Assistant, Chuck Lakin.

Again, 'outreach' dominated the discussion. Many ideas were advanced and discussed. Distributed at the meeting was an organizational flow chart depicting the outreach activity structure of the National Fire Academy. This was accompanied by a map showing the FEMA Federal regions and a listing of the programmatic areas of the office of field programs.



OUTREACH ACTIVITY STRUCTURE

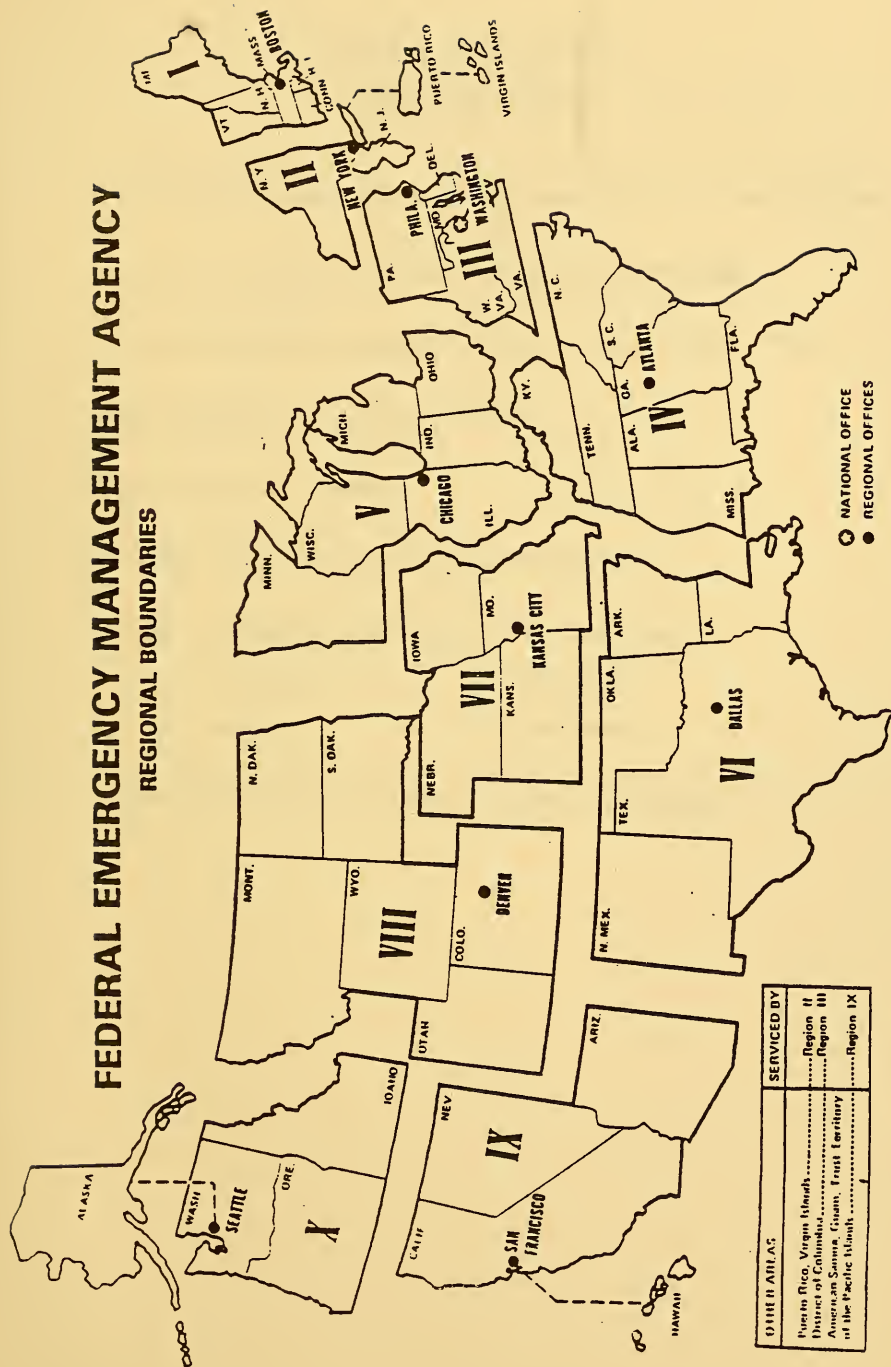


WITHIN THE FEMA REGIONAL OFFICES THERE WILL BE A REGIONAL U.S. FIRE ADMINISTRATION REPRESENTATIVE WHO WILL PROVIDE STAFF ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO BOTH THE ASSIGNED FIELD PROGRAM COORDINATOR AND THE STATE TRAINING DIRECTORS WITHIN THEIR REGION.

STATE TRAINING DIRECTORS ARE PRIMARY OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES WITHIN THEIR RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

REGIONAL BOUNDARIES



OTHER AREAS	SERVED BY
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	Region II
District of Columbia	Region III
American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Region IX

November 1979

D E P A R T

OFFICE OF FIELD PROGRAMS

PROGRAMMATIC AREAS

Off-site Educational and Training Opportunities (Cluster Program)

Current Topic Series (Conferences/Seminars/Workshops)

National Training Resources and Data Exchange System (TRADE)

Accreditation/Certification System

Open University Program

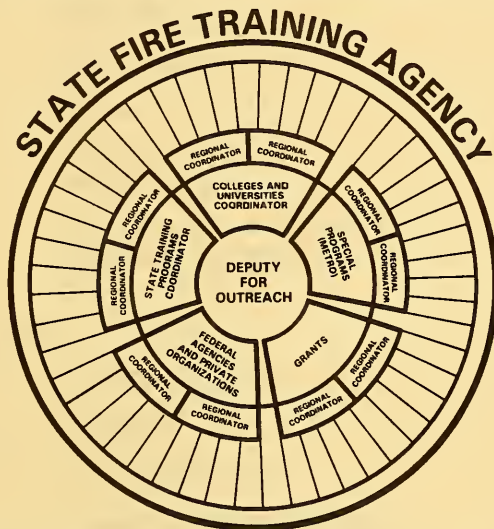
Academy Planning Assistance Program (APAP)

Model Programs/Identification and Dissemination:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| . Training | . Evaluation |
| . Entrance | . Promotional |

Technical Assistance Programs (Inter-/Intra-state)

At one point in time following the February meeting and before the March meeting, there was a discussion with Superintendent Thompson regarding the need for the five people on the outreach staff to have programmatic responsibility as well as regional coordination functions. In such case, the FEMA regional coordinators would play an increased liaison role in the outreach program. This could probably be best reflected by the following illustration:



It should be understood this is not to say the National Fire Academy personnel in the outreach program would not have regional coordination duties, it means they would have both programmatic and coordination responsibilities.

STATE DIRECTORS OF FIRE SERVICE TRAINING

February 15-17, 1980

NATIONAL FIRE ACADEMY

EMMITSBURG, MARYLAND

Thursday, February 14th

Afternoon	Check-In	Building A
5:00 p.m.	Get acquainted	Brute Hall
6:30 p.m.	Dinner	Brute Hall
7:30 p.m.	F E M A Gordon Vickery	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
	Introduction of USFA Staff Questions and answers	

Friday, February 15th

6:00 a.m.	Physical fitness	Gymnasium
7:00-8:15 a.m.	Breakfast	Brute Hall
8:30 a.m.	Conference Opens	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
	Remarks: Gordon Vickery Louis J. Amabili Edward Bent	
8:40 a.m.	National Fire Data Center Phil Schaeman	
9:10 a.m.	Office of Planning and Education Richard Strother	
9:40 a.m.	Break	
10:00 a.m.	Tom Casey, Deputy Director of FEMA for Disaster Response and Recovery	
11:00 a.m.	The National Fire Academy William Seifried, Deputy Superintendent Edward Wall, Deputy Superintendent Paul Watson, Deputy Superintendent	
12:00 noon	Lunch	Brute Hall

1:00 p.m.	Organization, Philosophy and Concepts of the National Fire Academy Dr. B. J. Thompson, Superintendent	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
2:00 p.m.	Response time to Superintendent's Questions and Answers	
3:00 p.m.	Workshop Topics Louis J. Amabili	
	Details of the Workshop Process Ed McCormack	
3:15 p.m.	Workgroup Warmup Exercise	Rooms to be assigned
3:55 p.m.	Workgroup Adjournment	
4:00 p.m.	Report of Workgroup Exercises	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
4:30 p.m.	Recess	
5:30 p.m.	Dinner	Brute Hall
6:30 p.m.	Workshop Series I	Rooms to be assigned
8:30 p.m.	Workshop Adjournment	
8:40 p.m.	Report of Workshop Conclusions	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
9:10 p.m.	Recess	

Saturday, February 16th

6:00 a.m.	Physical fitness	Gymnasium
7:00-8:15 a.m.	Breakfast	Brute Hall
8:30 a.m.	O P & E Laura Bookbinder	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
9:00 a.m.	Workshop Series II	Rooms to be assigned
11:00 a.m.	Workshop Adjournment	
11:10 a.m.	Report of Workshop Conclusions	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
11:45 a.m.	Lunch	Brute Hall
1:00 p.m.	Federal Insurance Agency	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
2:00 p.m.	Workshop Series III	Assigned rooms Dodd Building

Saturday, February 16th cont'd

4:00 p.m.	Workshop Adjournment	
4:10 p.m.	Report of Workshop Conclusions	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
4:45 p.m.	Recess	
6:00 p.m.	Dinner	Brute Hall
7:30 p.m.	Information Sharing Edward Bent	Lecture Hall Dodd Building

Sunday, February 17th

6:00 a.m.	Physical fitness	Gymnasium
8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast	Brute Hall
9:00 a.m.	Intergration of Workshop Conclusions Dr. B.J. Thompson, Superintendent of National Fire Academy	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
12:00 noon	Lunch	Brute Hall
1:00 p.m.	Where do we go from here? Summary recommendations and ways in which we can immediately start implement- ing some of the recommendations on our return.	Lecture Hall Dodd Building
2:30 p.m.	Adjournment.	

- ATTENDEES LIST -

ALBER, Phillip K. - Executive Secretary
Michigan Firefighters Training Council
7150 Harris Drive
Lansing, Michigan 48913
(517) 322-1922

AMABILI, Louis J. - Director
Delaware State Fire School
R. D. #2, Box 166
Dover, Delaware 19091
(302) 678-4773

BACA, Bob - Deputy State Fire Marshal
P. O. Drawer 1269
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 827-3357

BENT, Edward W. - Supervisor
State Fire Marshal Headquarters
7171 Bowling Drive - Suite 800
Sacramento, California 95823
(916) 322-0111

BOUCHER, Ruppert - Assistant Director
Fire Prevention & Control
New York State Department
162 Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12231
(518) 474-6746

BRYANT, Ira W. - Supervisor
Montana Fire Service Academy
2100 16th Avenue, South
Great Falls, Montana 59405
(406) 761-7885

BUSH, Barry - Director
Fire Service Training
105 Loudon Road - Prescott Park
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 271-2661

COLEMAN, Theodore R. - Deputy Fire Chief
D. C. Fire Department
4600 Overlook Avenue, SW
Washington, D. C. 20032
(202) 745-2322

DEWAR, Dennis - Bureau Chief
Fire Standards & Training
1501 SW Broadway
Ocala, Florida 32670
(904) 732-0526

DONOVAN, Joseph - Chief of Fire
Training
59 Horse Pond Road
Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776
(617) 443-8926

DREW, Gregory - Supervisor
Ohio State Fire Academy
6895 E. Main Street
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
(614) 864-5510

EVANS, Gordon D. - Director
Utah Technical College at Provo
1395 North 150th E
Provo, Utah 84601
(801) 224-6161

FLIPPIN, James D. - Coordinator
Public Safety Department
Fire Safety Division
222 West Pleasant
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
(605) 773-3876

GOODWIN, Mel - Director
Southwest Technical Institute
Fire Training Academy
P.O. Box 3048
East Camden, Arkansas 71701
(501) 574-1521

GOODWIN, William C. - State Fire
Marshal
502 Indiana Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 232-2222

GRENING, Robert C. - Director
Pennsylvania State Fire Training
School
Box 631
Lewistown, Pennsylvania 17044
(717) 248-1115

HAGEVIG, William A. - Supervisor
Fire Service Training
Pouch F, State Office Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4685

HERRING, Carol L. - Department Head
L.S.U. Firemen Training Program
Pleasant Hall
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803
(504) 766-0600

HOGLUND, John W. - Director
Maryland Fire & Rescue
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742
(301) 454-2416

HUSTEAD, Lee - Director
West Virginia University
Fire Service Extension
Morgantown, West Virginia 26506
(304) 293-2106

JONES, Ronald S. - Coordinator
Fire Service & EMT Training
Rhode Island Junior College
25 Althea Drive
Cranston, Rhode Island 02920
(401) 781-6147

KELLY, James - Supervisor
Fire Service Training
P.O. Box 706
Ashland, Virginia 23005
(804) 798-1311

KNIPHER, Allen - Executive Assistant
3 Mitzou Villa
Clanton, Alabama 35045
(205) 832-3878

LEWAND, Joe - Manager
Fire Service Training
12600 West 6th Avenue
Golden, Colorado 80401
(303) 988-6160

LUTHER, George - Commissioner
Fire Prevention
294 Colony Street
Meriden, Connecticut 06450
(203) 238-6787

MCCORMACK, Ed - Secretary
International Society of Fire
Service Instructors
P.O. Box 88
Hopkinton, Massachusetts 01748
(617) 435-3090

MCLAUGHLIN, Wayne - Director
Nebraska Fire Service
3721 West Cummings
Lincoln, Nebraska 68524
(402) 471-2803

MONIGOLD, Gerald - Director
Fire Service Institute
University of Illinois
301 South Wright
Champaign, Illinois 61801
(217) 333-3800

PHILLIPPE, D. Keith - Director
Dept. of Community Colleges
Education Building - Room 154
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611
(919) 733-7549

PIRINGER, Bruce R. - Supervisor
Fire Service Training Program
Capitol Plaza Tower - Room 2117
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-2326

PRENDERGAST, Edward - Director
Fire Service Training
Aldustrial Park - Bldg. 17
Olympia, Washington 98504
(206) 753-5679

PRIBYL, Paul E. - Consultant
Vocational Education
4802 Sheboygen Avenue - Room 701
Madison, Wisconsin 53702
(608) 266-7994

READ, Walter B., Jr. - Supervisor
Fire Service Training
Box 52
East Dorset, Vermont 05253
(802) 362-1269

RISHER, Paul W., Jr. - Director
South Carolina Fire Academy
Robinson Bldg. - Lexington Avenue
West Columbia, South Carolina 29169
(803) 758-8411

RIVERA, Ruben H. - Training Chief
JEFE
Servicio De Bomberos De P.R.
Central Gubernamental - Isla Grand
Apartado 13325, Santurce,
PR 00908

RODERICK, Francis E. - Supervisor
Fire Service Training
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 289-3367

ROYER, Keith - Supervisor
Fire Service Extension
Iowa State University
Fire Service Building
Ames, Iowa 50011
(515) 294-6817

SAUNDERS, B. Paul - Fire Marshal
State Fire Marshal Office
Box 19070
Phoenix, Arizona 85005
(602) 255-5062

SMALL, Richard - Director
Fire Standards & Accrediation Board
30000 Market Street N - Suite 258
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 378-5210

SMITH, Henry D. - Division Head
Fire Protection Training
Texas Engineering Extension Service
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas 77843
(713) 845-2122

STEPHAN, David - Assistant Coordinator
State Fire Service Training Program
University of Nevada-Reno
Bldg. 3700 - Stead Campus
Reno, Nevada 89557
(702) 972-0785

THOMPSON, Jimmy S. - Director
Tennessee State Fire School
1223 SW Memorial Boulevard
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37130
(615) 893-4095

THOMPSON, Harold G. - Supervisor
Georgia Fire Academy
534 Clay Street
Marietta, Georgia 30060
(404) 424-7315

THOUREN, Marge - Administrative Secretary
International Society of Fire
Service Instructors
P. O. Box 88
Hopkinton, Massachusetts 01748
(617) 435-3090

TITUS, Bob - Fire Marshal
Fire Prevention & Electric
720 W. 18th Street
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) 777-7288

TRENCH, Nancy - Supervisor
Fire Service Training
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074
(405) 624-5727

TYREE, Tom - Coordinator
Fire Service Training
1910 College Boulevard
Boise, Idaho 83725
(208) 385-3303

VIERA, Leopolda Garcia - Chief
JEFE
Servicio DeBomberos De P.R.
Central Gubernamental - Isla Grand
Apartado 13325, Santurce
PR 00908

WARREN, William - Assistant Director
Mississippi State Fire Academy
Old Whitfield Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39208
(601) 932-2444

WESTHOFF, William, Jr. - Coordinator
Fire Service Training
1001 Ashland Gravel Road
Fire Training Building
Columbia, Missouri 65201
(314) 882-4735

UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION

ATTENDEES LIST

BUCHBINDER, Laura
Office of Planning & Education
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7553

CASEY, Thomas - Deputy Director
Disaster Response & Recovery
Logan Building - Room 600
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7830

KITCHEN, George H.
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 653-7465

MANNO, Donald
National Fire Academy
Route 1, Box 10A
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727
(301) 447-6771

MORELAND, Joseph - Deputy Adm.
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7654

SCHAENMAN, Philip A. - Associate Adm.
National Fire Data Center
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7553

SEIFRIED, William
Deputy Superintendent/Administration
National Fire Academy
Route 1, Box 10A
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727
(301) 447-6771

SMALLEY, Jim - Director of Master Planning
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7553

THOMPSON, Dr. B. J. - Superintendent
National Fire Academy
Route 1, Box 10A
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727
(301) 447-6771

VICKERY, Gordon - Administrator
United States Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7654

WALL, Edward M.
Deputy Superintendent/Resident
Program Division
National Fire Academy
Route 1, Box 10A
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727
(301) 447-6771

WATSON, Paul
Deputy Superintendent/Curriculum
National Fire Academy
Route 1, Box 10A
Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727
(301) 447-6771

WILLIS, Beth
U. S. Fire Administration
Washington, D. C. 20472
(202) 634-7654

